ARTICLE APPEARED ON PAGE A-4
WASHINGTON POST
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AROUND THE NATION

Addenda

■ A fired state tax clerk was sentenced to 18 months of supervised probation for the theft and disclosure of former Alabama lieutenant governor Bill Baxley's personal tax records during the 1986 campaign for governor.

■ The United States conducted a nuclear weapons test with a yield of less than 20 kilotons below the Nevada Desert, the Energy Department announced.

■ The California Club, an elite all-male stronghold of the rich and powerful since its founding in 1888, voted overwhelmingly to admit women. Members of the club include former attorney general William French Smith, former CIA director John McCone and publishing magnate Walter Annenberg.

From news services and staff reports

WASHINGTON POST JUN 2 4 1987

Freedom's Achievers

Reagan Honors Willson, 9 Others

By Donnie Radcliffo
Washington Post Staff Writer D-1

Likening them to heroes, President Reagan yesterday paid tribute to 10 international achievers, three of them posthumously, by awarding them the United States' highest civilian award, the Presidential Medal of Freedom, at a White House ceremony.

"A hero can be a poet, prophet, king, priest or what you will, according to the kind of world he finds himself born into," Reagan told an East Room audience, quoting from 19th-century British writer Thomas Carlyle.

Reagan said that the recipients, who were named in April, exemplify the ideals of America.

BY FRANK JOHNSTON—THE WASHINGTON POST

Medal of Freedom recipients Mstislav Rostropovich, left, and William Walsh.

"They have excelled in the arts, they have written works that touched our hearts, they've made us laugh, they've helped make our country more secure and provided for the less fortunate."

And one of them, the late composer Meredith Willson, could still move Reagan at least to song.

During the luncheon preceding

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MEDALS, From D1

the presentations, the president surprised his tablemates by singing a few bars of the official song Willson wrote for the U.S. Army Cavalry in which Reagan held the rank of lieutenant during World War II.

"Every time he'd see Meredith, he'd sing a couple of bars of that song," Rosemary Willson, the composer's widow, told reporters later.

She accepted the medal for music on behalf of her late husband, the composer and lyricist whose musicals and songs, Reagan said, "captured the joy and innocence of America."

"His greatests hits—'Music Man' and 'The Unsinkable Molly Brown'—will forever stand as landmarks of the Broadway stage. He'll be remembered as our music man," Reagan said.

The other 1987 recipients:

For diplomacy—Anne Armstrong, former U.S. ambassador to Great Britain, whom Reagan described as "an intrepid fighter for the cause of freedom and liberty and against the intrusions of big government."

For business—Justin W. Dart Sr. (posthumous), entrepreneur and a member of Reagan's original "kitchen Cabinet," remembered as "a leading force in politics and an adviser to the president valued not only for his business acumen but his courageous championing of politics and economic liberty."

For entertainment—Danny Kaye (posthumous), comedian and humanitarian, described by Reagan as "an individual who lifted the spirit of his fellow countrymen . . . He spread laughter and good will, touching the hearts of people throughout the world, especially young people."

For military service—Lyman Lemnitzer, retired Army general and former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff whose "skill as a tactician, planner and negotiator was instrumental in the Second World War."

For national service—John McCone, former Central Intelligence Agency director, who "guided our nation's intelligence community through some of its most difficult hours" and "maintained the intelligence community's reputation for unbiased analysis."

For education—Frederick Patterson, founder of the United Negro College Fund and former president of Tuskegee Institute, who "helped finance excellence throughout America's community of historically black colleges."

For public service—Nathan Perlmutter, national director of the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League, who "made it his life work to champion human dignity. He is a hero indeed, a hero of the human spirit."

For the arts—Mstislav Rostropovich, music director of the National Symphony Orchestra, who "has shared with millions his passion for music, especially the music of the homeland [the Soviet Union] he never ceased to love."

For humanitarianism—Dr. William B. Walsh, founder of Project HOPE, who "has spent a lifetime giving hope to others" through the port calls of the S.S. Hope, whose cargo for 14 years has been medical care and training.

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STAT

ACROSS STATE LINES

10 to receive freedom medal

Anne Armstrong, ambassador to Great Britain during the USA's bicentennial year, is among 10 people who get the Presidential Medal of Freedom — the highest civilian award — today in the White House.

Armstrong, 59, is being honored for contributions as a diplomat.

ARMSTRONG: Honored for diplomacy

She's been head of the Presidential Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board and the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, D.C., since 1981.

Others:

Justin Dart Sr. (posthumous), drug company tycoon, business and public service; Danny Kaye (posthumous), actor, art, entertainment and public service; Gen. Lyman Lemnitzer, military service; John McCone, former CIA head, public service; Frederick Patterson, founder of the United Negro College Fund, education and public service.

Nathan Perlmutter, civil rights leader, public service; Mstislav Rostropovich, maestro, arts and entertainment; William Walsh, founder of Project HOPE, medicine and humanitarianism; Meredith Willson (posthumous), composer, entertainment and music.

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ON PAGE C3.

WASHINGTON POST
22 April 1987

Personalities

By Chuck Conconi
Washington Post Staff Writer

This has been a big year for National Symphony Orchestra Director **Mstislav Rostropovich.** The world-acclaimed cellist, whose 60th birthday was a cause for a recent celebration at the Kennedy Center, has been chosen by **President Reagan** as one of 10 Americans who will receive the Medal of Freedom. To be presented at a White House lunch June 23, the medal is the nation's highest civilian honor.

The president will give three of the medals posthumously: to entertainer **Danny Kaye,** composer **Meredith Willson** and Reagan's California political backer and benefactor, industrialist **Justin Dart.** The other medalists are Republican activist and former ambassador **Anne Armstrong,** retired Army general **Lyman Lemnitzer,** former CIA director **John McCone,** United Negro College Fund founder **Frederick Patterson,** Project HOPE founder **William Walsh** and philanthropist **Nathan Perlmutter.**

NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE
20 January 1985

The Director: Running The C.I.A.

By Joseph Lelyveld

FOR THE CENTRAL Intelligence Agency and its frequently embattled leader, William J. Casey, the start of the second Reagan Administration is more than just the halfway mark in a marathon. Ronald Reagan is the first President in 12 years to take the oath of office for a second time, but it has been 16 years since a head of the American intelligence community last managed to continue in office from one Presidential term to the next. On the previous occasion, in 1969, Richard M. Nixon reluctantly gave in to an argument that he should retain Richard M. Helms as Director of Central Intelligence in order to safeguard the nonpartisan character of the office. There have been five directors since, and Casey — whom no one has ever called nonpartisan — has now survived longest of them all.

This can be regarded as a footnote, a fluke, or an indication that the C.I.A. has essentially weathered the investigations and strictures of the 1970's, that it has recovered much of its old effectiveness and mystique. The present director, who would naturally favor the latter interpretation, has tried to function as if it were so, casting himself in the mold of Allen W. Dulles and John A. McCone, who flourished in the 1950's and early 60's, before serious questions had been raised, on either moral or pragmatic grounds, about covert action on a global scale. Like them, rather than like his immediate predecessors, he has been recognized in Washington and beyond for having ready access to the President. Like them, he has not hesitated to make his voice heard at the White House on policy matters as distinct from intelligence evaluations. (Indeed, he might even be said to have surpassed them in this respect, for, serving a President who values the Cabinet as a forum, he has managed to become the first Director of Central Intelligence ever to sit at the table as a participating Cabinet member.) And like Dulles in particular — fondly known to his subordinates as "the great white case officer" because of his consuming passion for espionage and related games — Mr. Casey is believed to have immersed himself deeply in the day-to-day management of clandestine operations.

Yet for an assortment of reasons — some personal, others having to do with changing times and changed expectations of a director — no one would suggest that official Washington has learned to view William Casey reliving his youth.

Conservative members, who can be nearly as harsh, tend to portray him as the opposite of an activist director: that is, as a captive of a Langley bureaucracy whose major objective, it is alleged, is to shield itself from controversy. The two images overlap, in that neither takes him very seriously as an effective Director of Central Intelligence or an influence on policy, either broadly on matters of national security or narrowly on matters specific to the intelligence community.

What is involved here is more than a clash of perceptions about Casey. It is also a clash of perceptions about what a Director of Central Intelligence should be and, beyond that, about how ready the United States should be to intervene secretly — politically and, especially, militarily — in the affairs of other countries. On both sides — those who think this director is too active and those who think he is not nearly active enough — there is a tendency to forget the fundamental insight that emerged from the investigations of the 1970's: that all directors, finally, are creatures of the Presidents they serve. If Presidents hear intelligence about the world that conflicts with what they would rather believe, they have the option of setting it aside. But no director can ignore the President's goals. The different ways directors interpret their jobs reflect differences among the Presidents who picked them.

Joseph Lelyveld is a staff writer for this magazine.

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